

Orleans County Monitor.

The Monitor is printed every Monday afternoon. Subscription price \$2.00 in advance.

GEO. H. BLAKE, - Editor.
BARTON, VT., APRIL 2, 1877.

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Drawn by influence and undisturbed by gain;
Here patient Truth her glorious progress draws,
Plunged in Belgium, Spain, and France."

There were heavy frosts all through New England last week. Much damage was done by the breaking away of dams, the destruction of bridges and the flooding of manufactories.

Senator Edmunds has so far recovered as to be able to take a trip to Florida, where he will remain some three weeks. Senator Morrill is still in Washington as is also Representatives Joyce and Denison. Hence, when last heard from was at the Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Vermont is not an agreeable region for murderers. During the last few months several have been convicted, and one (Phair) will be hung at Windsor this week. Magoon was convicted of murder in the first degree, at Montpelier, last fall. Two others have lately been convicted in Windham county, and there is little hope for several more.

The murder in Dalton, N. H., of which an account is given in another place, was one of the most brutal that has occurred in this vicinity for years. It is proved that the husband in a state of partial intoxication, used up a walnut cane, an oak gourd-stick and a heavy whip in pounding his wife to a jelly. He drove her from room to room, stripped her naked and literally killed her by inches. He has acknowledged his crime and is in a terrible state of remorse on account of the bloody deed.

Don't get excited about the Black and gold hunting is always dangerous amusement, and especially so when the hunters so greatly exceed the gold, as they do in this vicinity. It is true that there is gold in that region, and that a few have grown rich, but the chances, if the most reliable accounts can be believed, are one hundred to one against the adventurer. Better stick to the Green Hills of Vermont. There are elements in them that can be converted, through the process of agriculture, into gold or its equivalent. The process here may be slow, but it can be sure.

The President invites the two rival Governors of South Carolina to a personal conference with him at Washington, and proposes a commission to Louisiana; both are clearly in the line of careful preparation for some established line of policy. What the South wants is not a present patch but a new garment; and this must be made to order after a careful measurement. In such a matter haste would be waste, and patience is prudence. Those who are acquainted with our new Secretary of State will flatter of Wm. M. Evans. He is a man of singularly uncommingled caution and courage. He never acts until he has fully informed himself as to the facts, and considered all probable contingencies; then he is never diverted from his purpose and is not often defeated in it.

John D. Lee, the executed Mormon, made a very long confession which closes as follows:

This statement I have made for publication after my death, and have agreed with a friend to have the same, with many facts pertaining to other matters connected with the crime of the Mormon people under the leadership of the priesthood, from a period before the butchery of Nauvoo to the present time, published for the benefit of my family, and that the world may know the black deeds that have marked the way of saints from our organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to the period when a weak and too pliable tool lay down his pen to face the executioners' guns for deeds of which he is not more guilty than others who to-day are wearing the garments of the priesthood, and living upon the "ethings" of a deluded and priest-ridden people. My autobiography, if published, will open the eyes of the world to the monstrous deeds of the leaders of the Mormon people, and will also place in the hands of the attorney for the Government the particulars of some of the most blood-curdling crimes that have been committed in Utah; which, if properly followed up, will bring many down from their high place in the Church, to face offended Justice upon the gallows. So mote it be.

There is a positive hint in the negotiations during which peace in Europe. A St. Petersburg despatch declares that the Russian view is that Europe must now refuse to be compromised by a second failure. The Constantinople conference was certainly so barren of results that it was aptly called "a conference of the Great Weaknesses." This is a second time of trial of diplomatic skill. But the Russians insist that no protocol can be acceptable or effective unless it presupposes the disarmament of Turkey and a conclusion of peace with Montenegro. Turkey will not demobilize her army until Russia has taken, or promised to take, steps in the same direction. The prospect of peace with Montenegro is as remote as ever. Turkey refuses to grant concessions in the ratification of the frontier. Montenegro as resolutely refuses to accept any terms which do not include the cession of Nicosia. England is supposed to support the Montenegrin claim. Both contending parties remain obdurate, and there is no apparent solution of the difficulty. Meantime, Spring approaches, and it is no longer difficult to begin hostilities at any moment.

A very business-like method has been adopted by the Cabinet for the regulation of the framing of rules for the regulation

of the civil service. Mr. Evans and Mr. Schurz have been assigned to the duty of embodying in comprehensive form the principles which it is intended to apply, while each Secretary has taken steps to secure adequate information regarding the condition of his department. When the principles are properly formulated, the several Cabinet officers will assume the task of applying them to their departments. This will enable the President and his advisers to test the practical value of the methods adopted, and to provide for their development or modification as circumstances may require. The fact that the system in the first instance is to be defined by Messrs. Evans and Schurz is strong presumptive proof that it will be both careful and thorough. It would be too much to expect that the Administration will succeed immediately in devising means to uproot evils which have taken a strong hold on the service, which are closely interwoven with powerful interests, and which enlist the support of a great mass of energetic and untiring politicians. But if an earnest beginning is made, and what is done is in the right direction, the country will give a fervent support to the work of reform.—N. Y. Times.

EXECUTION OF LEE.

The execution of the Mormon Bishop John D. Lee for his participation in the infamous and horrible Mountain Meadow Massacre took place on Friday, on the spot where the crime was perpetrated nearly twenty years ago. He was taken there under a strong military guard from Beaver City, where the trial was conducted. A stone cross erected over the graves of the murdered, and bearing the words "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," stood in plain sight. While seated on his coffin, awaiting the signal for his execution, Lee said to the District Attorney: "I feel resigned to my fate. I have done nothing designedly wrong in this affair. I used my utmost endeavors to save those people. I would have given worlds, were they in my power, to have avoided that calamity, but I could not. I am sacrificed to satisfy feelings, and am used to gratify parties; but I am ready to die. I do not believe everything that is now practiced and taught by Brigham Young. I do not agree with him. I believe he is leading his people astray. But I believe in the gospel as taught in its purity by Joseph Smith in former days. I have my reasons for saying this. I used to make this man's will my pleasure (evidently alluding to Brigham Young), and did so for thirty years. See how and what I have come to this day. I have been sacrificed in a cowardly manner. I ask the Lord, my God, to extend His mercy to me and receive my spirit. My labors are here done."

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stokes, a Methodist clergyman, United States Marshal Wilson tied a white handkerchief over the eyes of Lee. Five men selected as the executioners then raised their rifles to their shoulders and took aim at his coffin about twenty feet in front of them, and at the word "Fire!" pulled the triggers. Lee fell back with five bullet holes through his breast and died instantly.

An extended confession by Lee, which fully implicates Brigham Young and other Mormons has been published. He says the massacre was the direct result of the teachings of Brigham Young, and was committed by the orders of those high in authority. The immediate orders were issued by Col. Dame, Lieut. Col. Haight and the Council at Cedar City, Utah. The Indians were aroused by Lee at the orders of Col. Dame, and were accessories and not the principals in the murders. Lee gives a long and harrowing account of the method pursued. The Indians were to kill the women and children, the main body of whites the men, and Lee with a select body of men were to murder the sick and wounded. After a full consultation on the part of the Mormons it was decided to entice the emigrants out of their entrenchments by sending a flag of truce. This was done and the programme fully carried out. Not one person old enough to speak was left to tell the tale. Lee says he reported the whole matter to Brigham Young personally, telling him every particular. Young said he had done right and sustained him. A plan was adopted by which Young reported the massacre as the work of Indians.—New York Observer.

President Hayes is represented as saying to General Crook that either all the troops should be taken away from the South or more sent there; that Packard's case had an improving look; that the Southern Republican party wants to be made better; that he was a friend to the poor freedmen, but the latter need friends among those who are regarded as their enemies; and that, while having great charity for the South, there shall be law and order in that section of the country.

The Globe has the following from Paris: The Porte has received a telegram from one of its principal Ambassadors abroad, warning it to prepare for immediate war. In consequence of the Turkish iron clad fleet is recalled from the sea of Marmora and ordered to be stationed at the mouth of the Buxine. The naval review arranged for Monday, April 2d, is abandoned.

HALIFAX, March 29. During a heavy storm a huge mass of snow, becoming detached from the summit of a hill near the Betts Cove Copper Mine, swept down and completely buried two houses. One man and five children were taken out dead from the ruins. There were thirty-five persons in the houses when the avalanche commenced.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1877. The evils following the mistaken efforts of a few ambitious Republicans, who sought to shape the course of the new administration, and to commit the President to a certain policy relative to Louisiana and South Carolina, are now palpable and threaten great embarrassment. Not only this, but they have forged and furnished to the unscrupulous members of the opposition, very effective weapons for the warfare they meditated from the first, upon the very first intimations that their unreasonable and lawless demands would not be met with an unquestioned compliance. For many days, indeed ever since the 5th inst., vague hints to the effect that Senator Gordon, Hamburg, Butler and their coadjutors, who have so constantly haunted the White House, had in their possession an agreement signed by Senator Stanley Matthews, Charles Foster, M. C., Secretary Sherman and General Garfield, for the President and the Republican party generally, stipulating that in consideration of acquiescence in the decision of the Electoral Commission by Southern Democrats, Nicolls and Hampton were to be recognized, and the devoted Unionists of those states to whose heroism the President was indebted for his election, were to be turned over to the tender mercies of their persecutors, with no other guarantee of protection than the pledges of a few men, one of whom is an ex-Chief of Georgia Ku Klux, and another only known for his leading part in the atrocious, cold-blooded murder of several colored men, a few months since. That a paper of the kind alleged to be in existence, there seems no room to doubt. But the President has, it is said, repeatedly denied any knowledge of it, and of having ever authorized any one to bargain in any shape or form for him. Mr. Sherman as emphatically repudiates the whole matter, and General Gordon states that the precious document is a forgery of General Garfield's signature, and since it was obtained to send a Commission to Louisiana, the whole matter has become generally known through the unsparring denunciations of the President, who is accused of duplicity and with repudiating his pledges, this paper being instanced as proof.

It has been the engrossing subject of conversation in political circles, for the past forty-eight hours, and productive of no little excitement, and in many quarters where Mr. Blaine was almost fiercely contended, the new case to be as warmly commended for his vigorous protest, probably founded upon a knowledge of this damaging document. At no time since the Cincinnati convention indicated its choice of candidates has there been more general and implicit confidence in the President's patriotism, and in his determination to decide all matters demanding his action upon their merits; and this early experience will render him more than ever guarded by indirect means commit him to any particular line of action, which upon more mature deliberation his judgment would disapprove as wholly wrong or unwise, whether they are well meaning but indiscreet friends, or enemies in disguise, seeking to take him at a mean disadvantage. The almost certain odium which will fall upon members of the mixed commission to be sent to Louisiana, appears to deter gentlemen who have been invited to become members from accepting, and ex Governor Brown, of Tennessee, is the only one of the number who has indicated his acceptance, while several are reported to have definitely declined. General Crook would have been accorded Vice President Wheeler's findings had he consented to have gone; but his declination is generally commended under the circumstances, because he could not have escaped the wholesale denunciation that would have been rained down upon him, regardless of the facts upon which he founded his decision.

It is generally believed that Chamberlain and Hampton will favorably respond to the President's invitation, and both are soon expected here for the purpose of conferring with each other and with the President, with a view to equitably adjust the disputed gubernatorial succession. Democrats here were at first disposed to advise Hampton to remain away, holding that he could legally only his troops through the Courts, so soon as the trials should be withdrawn from the Capitol; but some of them, upon second thought, changed their views and are now understood to be urging him to come.

Among the many rumors prevalent, is one to the effect that General B. F. Butler, by some chicanery, caused the assignment of Devens to the head of the Judiciary Department instead of the War Department, as first intended; and that knowledge of this having come to the ears of the President, he will soon direct a change in accordance with the original plan; also that Carl Schurz, content with the honor of a Cabinet appointment, will soon retire and receive the appointment of Minister to Berlin. Many are predicting a lively session of Congress when it meets in June. They assert that should either Louisiana or South Carolina has been decided against the Democratic claimants before that time or not decided at all, we may expect a new instalment of Democratic wrath, compared to which, everything witnessed during the past two years will seem mere child's play. This may be and probably is, an effort at intimidation and bull-dozing which have proved so effectual in the past, that it is quite impossible to wholly forbear from their practice, if only for pastime.

The sale at auction of the ring Club House on New York avenue, marks another step in the progressive decline, that has brought that once powerful combination to grief, that once fattened on the Freedman's Bank and fat contracts, and drove the old nabobs of society into retirement. But the latter are now having their revenge, and it is not material, tempered with mercy. Weather, last week, almost sultry for three days, but now cold and disagreeable, with a pipping north-east rain storm. MAXWELL.

THEIR OPPORTUNITY. Some worthy people, have been much exercised by the fear that in his zeal to bring about a reconciliation between North and South, President Hayes would turn over the negro to the tender mercies of his white neighbor without sufficient assurance or guarantee of protection. We regarded the carefully chosen words of the President's inaugural—which clearly stated that whatever was done must be based upon equal rights to white and black—as leaving nothing to be desired on this point. But all doubt may now be set at rest.

A large delegation of colored men, while calling on the President to urge the appointment of Prof. Langston to some suitable position, took occasion to say that the colored people had been surprised at the Southern policy of the new Administration. Mr. Hayes replied that if they apprehended that the Southern policy would be detrimental to the interests of their race, they need have no fear. "He intended to give the new plan of dealing with the Southern question a fair trial, but if it should be found that through it the right of any man, white or black, were curtailed in any way, it would be changed at once. The change would be so quick that they would be much more surprised than they could possibly be at the inauguration of the new policy of reconciliation."

In other words, Mr. Hayes says to the Southern whites: "I am about to pursue a policy toward you just, generous and friendly. I want to leave you no cause of complaint. Whatever of wrong the Republican party has done to you in the past shall be forgotten. You shall have native self-government, and everything you can reasonably ask for. Meet me in the spirit in which I meet you, and you will find in me your firmest friend. But remember one thing. You must give up bull-dozing and treat your colored people as men and brethren. That one condition must be the key-stone of the arch of reconciliation. Equal rights to all is what I ask. I can, forcibly if I need. You have your opportunity to become again prosperous, contented and happy. Accept it, or say no more about Northern oppression."—N. Y. Witness.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN DALTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE. SOUTH LUNEBURG, VT., Mar. 29.—On the evening of March 26, J. G. Kimball, living on a small farm back on the hill about three miles from the Connecticut river, killed his wife by beating her with a cane, good-stick, and whip stalk, until she was dead. Your correspondent visited the scene of the tragedy Wednesday morning and found the corner and physicians assembled to make an examination of the body. The walls of the house were spotted with blood from the victim as she fell followed her from one room to another, beating her. The victim was covered with wounds all over and was a most horrible sight to look upon. The persons in the house at the time were two small children, and a young man about 19 years of age, who is a cripple and also had a broken arm. A young man says that Kimball came home from Littleton and had some trouble with his wife about getting supper and commenced beating her, and followed it for three hours until she was dead. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that Mrs. Kimball came to her death from blows received by the hand of J. G. Kimball, her husband. Kimball will be taken to Lancaster jail to-morrow, to await the action of the county court. Rum did it!—Caledonian.

Somebody who admires or hates the "moustache," sends the following: "Wanted: A young gentleman to act as clerk in a dry goods store. Must be experienced in the business, of good address and prepossessing appearance. One with a moustache preferred."

By all means raise one, if you can. If you have hitherto neglected it, attend to it at once. Brains are at a discount, but hair on the upper lip is at a premium. Everybody appreciates a moustache, but few people have wit enough to appreciate brains, even when they are found in their vicinity.

A moustache makes itself evident at once unless it be of a pale yellow kind, which requires the observer to use a microscope. Brains are not supposed to be visible, and indications of them are not always surface indications.

Young ladies like moustaches. Of course they do. A hero in a novel, or an ideal beau, with chin whisker and mutton chops is nowhere. So, young men, go back to first principle: by all means, raise one. Oil it, perfume it, comb it, brush it, wax it, curl it, twist it, twirl it, if necessary, dye it; and on no occasion, stop stroking it, for if you do, you will show the observing world that you are thinking of something else, and what fashionable young man ever forgets the existence of his moustache?

NEW YORK, March 29. Crop reports from the interior of California are less favorable than previous advice, but the reports of rain yesterday give hopes that the wheat in some portions may be saved where not too far destroyed by the drouth.

State News.

Toward the receipts from Internal revenue for the last fiscal year, Vermont contributed \$47,125.

Rev. H. Hicks, pastor of the Congregational church at Bakersfield, has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 1st of April.

It is said that Rev. Dr. Lord, who died at Montpelier, recently, had nearly finished a memoir of his father, President Lord of Dartmouth College.

Rev. Mr. Kneeland of Waterbury, N. Y., son-in-law of the late Dr. Lord, is engaged to supply the pulpit of Bethany church, Montpelier, for two months.

Mr. E. C. Carpenter, head clerk at the City Hotel, Portland, Maine, has leased the American house, Hydepark, Lamotte county, and purchased the furniture.

At Richmond, last Monday, butter sold at 25 to 27 cents for new. A few fancy tubs sold at a higher price. There were no sales of cheese. Potatoes sold at 60 to 75 cents per bushel.

Barre boasts of a man that is so stingy that he will carry all the tea to the barn, and bring only one teaspoonful to the house each day. The man has accumulated a fortune of \$15,000.

The American Hone & Box Company at Wolcott, are at present somewhat financially embarrassed, but hopes are entertained of their resuming business again in a few days.

The Normal Schools of Vermont are all now in session, and the one in Randolph has over 160 students. Each of the two courses of study in this school extends through one year and a half.

Week before last, the Montpelier manufacturing company commenced turning on ten hours again, and the Lane manufacturing company eleven hours, and with much of their old help back.

Albert Waite, a well-to-do farmer of Dorset, committed suicide last Thursday morning. He is reported to have been despondent upon his financial condition. His fears were without foundation, he being worth some \$20,000.

The poor expenses of Woodstock, last year, were five thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents. One tramp from Montreal cost the town three hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety-six cents.

The jury, after a half hour's deliberation, last Friday, at Bennington, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, in the case of S. Woolly of Groton, for the murder of his brother Frank in October, 1876.

L. B. Richardson of Wolcott, while loading logs last Tuesday, was caught by the log, breaking both the bones of one leg, one bone being jammed through the flesh and skin. Dr. Holbrook dressed the limb and it is now doing well.

The Citizens states that the Morrisville school district raised \$1,050 on a dollar of the grand list, for the support of schools in that borough. Guess they have in contemplation the "education" of the editor of that bloody newspaper.

A meteor passed over Fairfax, week before last, which created some excitement for a short time. It moved very rapid, and seemed quite near the earth, and appeared about as large as a barrel, and a long stream of fire from it.

James Gavigan plead guilty of grand larceny in taking \$100 worth of butter from the Central Vt. R. depot, Roxbury, and was sentenced to the State Prison at Windsor for 15 months, pay the costs and stands committed till paid.

At a meeting called at East Waterbury, recently, a little daughter of Mr. James Blair, nearly six years of age, fell off at the side of the cellar stairs, striking on her head and injuring her as to cause her death within twenty-four hours.

A week ago last Saturday, a five years old son of Joseph Lapan of West Enosburg, went into the chamber of his father's house to play with a string. While there he became entangled in the rope in some manner, and was strangled to death.

The New York Times says that a Vt. paper has discovered that the Cabinet of President Hayes is made up of a "light-head," a "no-head," a "dough-head," a "go-ahead," and a "red-headed rebel." This is getting things badly mixed, but it is not our fault.

General News Items.

St. Louis has its biggest snow storm of the season on Saturday, March 24. A new Hudson river steamer, the Saratoga, to run this summer, will cost \$225,000.

During the year 1876 the United States yielded four hundred and twenty million pounds of resin.

Further evidence of Brigham Young's guilt in connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre has come to light. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the forty-fourth call for 5.20 bonds. Ten millions are wanted, and interest will cease after the 27th of June next.

It is proposed to use the steam-ship Great Eastern for carrying cattle from this country to England. She will be fitted up to answer modern requirements at a cost of \$25,000. She is now in the Milford docks.

A big wild cat sprang through the window of a locomotive caboose, as the train was passing through a forest in Wisconsin, the other day, and the engineer and fireman had a sharp struggle to kill the ferocious intruder.

A correspondent at Ruskukh, writes: "I don't think the Turks are able to put more than 300 field guns into action on this part of the theatre of war, whereas the Russians dispose at the least of 800 well-shod rifle pieces."

Mrs. Hayes, it appears, does not dress expensively enough to please the fashionable ladies of Washington. She receives them attired in a plain black silk gown, with her hair simply dressed and wearing no jewelry, and they don't like it.

The Eastern question as between Russia and Turkey and the other Powers is still unsettled, and nothing absolutely new has been developed in regard to it. The matter is still the subject of diplomatic conference and parliamentary debate.

The Bank of England has a present stock of gold amounting to \$134,607,135. The Bank of France holds of gold and silver \$443,950,000. The Imperial Bank of Germany is fortified with \$137,515,000, while the Austrian National Bank holds \$68,305,000.

As a precaution against the usual frauds in public buildings the architect who has contracted to build the new State House of Indiana for \$2,000,000 has been forced to give \$200,000 bonds that he will not spend more than the sum for which he contracts to do the work.

The spring freshets have done considerable damage throughout New England. Three bridges have been swept away between Amherst and Northampton. At Pawtucket the damage to the wharf and other property amounted to \$2000. There was a wash-out on the Maine Central road, twelve miles from Bangor. Many other places have also suffered.

CONCORD, N. H., March 23. Tabular returns from all but 20 towns and wards show that all the constitutional amendments have been rejected, including the one abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office. The one which proposes to strike out the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights is probably defeated by a few hundred votes.

At noon on the 21st a stranger entered the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, carrying a large box. The officers of the bank were in the rear part of the room in plain sight. The man placed the box on the floor, jumped upon it, and reaching over the counter, grabbed a number of packages of DILLER and escaped. The bank officers say the loss is fully \$25,000.

The Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls is reported after a thorough examination, to be entirely safe. Out of 1,450 wires constituting the four large cables, only 10 of the minor ones were found corroded, and they have been replaced by new ones. No time has yet been set for the resumption of traffic, as a formal examination by practical engineering will soon be made.

At New Market N. H., recently a mad dog bit 19 dogs, after having bitten a woman, child, and horse at Newton, the day previous. The animal was fired at several times, but without effect, and was next seen at Stratham, and then at Seabrook, where it bit a man. On Sunday, E. A. Levitt, of Exeter, was badly bitten. The dog was finally killed, as were also ten of the dogs that it had bitten.

The mysterious method of the dog robbery at Northampton, Mass., became clear at the preliminary examination of burglars Scott and Dunlap. Bank-robber expert Edison, of New York, who has been employed by the Herring company, made wax impressions of three of the vault keys for the burglars. With keys, and the man who put in the locks to tell you how to use them, robbing the Old Bank was not such an extraordinary performance after all.

There is a "corner" in marriages in New Castle, Pa. And this it happened: The young Daniels signed a pledge to the effect that they "will not court nor marry any young man who drinks intoxicating liquors or uses tobacco"; and the young men of the same place say they "will neither court nor marry any young lady who laces, pads, wears a big bustle, palpitator, or other patent appliance as an improvement on nature." This has "cast a gloom" over social life in that vicinity.

S. S. BLANCHARD.

Has Sausages, Ham, Lard, Fresh and Salt Pork for sale. Also, 10 barrels of New Honey at 12 1/2 cts. per gallon. Glover, January 1, 1877.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for a sample of 100 pages of the best of news-papers, and estimates showing cost of advertising, 633

Heminway's History

OF VERMONT!

GLOVER, VT., July 19, 1876. I wish to say to those who have subscribed for HEMINWAY'S HISTORICAL GAZETTEER OF VERMONT, I shall not be able to deliver the work as expected in consequence of the third volume not being complete, but will be soon. The delay will be in favor of the subscribers, as the extra labor on the work will make it more valuable. I expect to visit the towns in this county which have not, during the summer and fall. If I do not, I will send it to the History. No State in the Union has a history equal to it.

E. H. SIMONDS, Glover, Vt.

FOR 15 CENTS

I will print 50 Visiting Cards, Plain Bristol or Assorted Colors, and send postage to any part of the United States or Canada. Address: G. H. WEBSTER, Barton, Vt.

FLOUR, FLOUR!

I keep on hand constantly the choice brands of flour, which I shall sell cheap for cash. Also, CORN and MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, GRAHAM MEAL and all the different kinds of grain commonly kept at a grist mill. I am also prepared to do all kinds of grinding in a workmanlike manner, and shall make WHEAT GRINDING A SPECIALTY. SAWING of dimension lumber, boards, shingles, and planing and jointing of boards, sawing of saws, etc., etc., done in a manner to please and satisfy all. Come all who wish for anything in my line and I will endeavor to do by you as I would be done by. I will say to those having open accounts with the Crafts-bury Mill Village Mill Company, that the books are in my hands, and must be settled up immediately.

I. C. PARKER.

A. L. STREET, Agent.

WINDSOR COUNTY MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Co.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT.

Incorporated October 30, 1838.

DIRECTORS: DUDLEY C. DEXTER, Roydon; JAMES B. JONES, Woodstock; WILLIAM A. M. FARR, Fitchburg; PETER HATCH, Woodstock; CHARLES S. RAYMOND, Bridgewater; OTIS CHAMBERLIN, Pottsville; CHARLES A. FORD, Springfield; GEORGE R. CHAPMAN, Woodstock; WILLIAM H. WALKER, Lowell.

In force May 31, 1876: Number of policies, 4,500. Amount of stock, \$4,000,794.00. Notes in force constituting the fund for payment of losses, \$10,000.00.

Whole receipts from organization to March 31, 1876: Assessments (less expense of collection) \$156,575.32. 30th assessment, due June 1, 1876, 22,250.71. Other sources, 49,180.29. \$227,906.32.

Whole expenditures: Losses, expense of adjustment, 15,715.50. The same amount, less commissions and allowances, \$15,715.50. Net surplus above all liabilities, \$212,190.82.

The assessments for thirty years have been one hundred and one-half per cent, averaging only 2 1/2 per cent a year.

In case of fire assessments paid at the time of loss, and insurance in this company is cheaper than it can be in any Stock Company, because there are no dividends to be paid to stockholders.

No person is authorized to collect assessments for this company without presenting his printed receipt, signed by PHILIP HATCH, President.

R. S. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

Wanted

Men or Women to act as Agents for the famous 50 BOOK AGENTS.

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